

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Application form for Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund Round 3

Stage Two

July 2016

Please read the [guidance notes](#) before completing this form. Where no word limits are given, the size of the box is a guide to the amount of information required. The guidance notes are available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/illegal-wildlife-trade-iwt-challenge-fund>

1. Name and address of lead organisation

Notification of results will be by email to the Project Leader

Applicant Organisation Name:	Zoological Society of London
Address:	
City and Postcode:	
Country:	
Project Leader name:	Dr Hem Baral
Email:	
Phone:	

2. Stage 1 reference and project title

Stage 1 Ref: 284	Title (max 10 words): Strengthening Community Anti-poaching and Ecotourism in the Western Terai Complex
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3. Project dates, and budget summary

Start date: 1 April 2017		End date: 31 March 2021		Duration: 4 years
2017/18 £ 97,613	2018/19 £ 107,524	2019/20 £ 106,708	2020/21 £ 102,456	Total request £ 414,301
Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) co-financing as % of total Project cost: £147,234				%

4. Summary of Project

Please provide a brief summary of your project, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking.

(max 80 words)

ZSL, partnering with government and NGOs, is leading the recovery of tiger populations in the Terai Arc Landscape (TAL), with strengthening law enforcement to combat poaching as a key component. This proposed project will build on current efforts enhancing Nepal's world-leading success with community anti-poaching efforts in the Western Terai Complex (WTC) through establishing 12 Community Based Anti-Poaching Units (CBAPUs) and a Rapid Response (RR) Network, improving anti-poaching intelligence and helping local communities benefit from recovering wildlife populations through ecotourism.

(80 words)

5. What will be the outcome of the project?

(See Guidance Notes 3.1 and 4, and Annex B - guidance on developing a logframe)

This should be an action orientated statement e.g. training provided to the judiciary results in increased successful prosecutions of poaching. **This should be the same as the outcome statement given in Question 24.**

(max 50 words)

Rhino and tiger poaching stops in the three sites, resulting from an increased capacity of Protected Area (PA) authorities and DNPWC to identify and rapidly respond to threats, and an improvement in the prosecution of poaching resulting from improved intelligence; communities are engaged in conservation through piloting ecotourism-related economic opportunities.

(50 words)

6. Which of the three key IWT Challenge Fund objectives will your project address?

6.a Put an X in all that apply

(See Guidance Note 3.1)

1. Developing sustainable livelihoods for communities affected by illegal wildlife trade	X
2. Strengthening law enforcement and the role of the criminal justice system	X
3. Reducing demand for the products of the illegal wildlife trade	

6b. Which of the commitments made in the London Conference Declaration and / or the Kasane Statement does this project support? Please provide the number(s) of the relevant commitments: there is no need to include the text from the relevant commitment.

(See Guidance Notes 4.1 and Annex A)

London conference Declaration

X; XIII; XIV; XV; XVI.

7. Country(ies)

(See Guidance Notes 3.4 and 4.4)

Which eligible country(ies) will your project be working in? You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more than four countries.

Country 1: Nepal	Country 2:
Country 3:	Country 4:

8. About the lead organisation:

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered?	1826								
What is the legal status of your organisation?	<table> <tr> <td>NGO</td> <td>Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Government</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>University</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other (explain)</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	NGO	Yes	Government	No	University	No	Other (explain)	
NGO	Yes								
Government	No								
University	No								
Other (explain)									

<p>How is your organisation currently funded?</p>	<p>(Max 100 words)</p> <p>Approximately 85% of ZSL's income comes from its two zoos; the majority is expended to maintain both sites. In addition, ZSL supports two other programmes; Conservation Programmes (CP), including international work, and the Institute of Zoology (IoZ), ZSL's science and research department. These departments are predominantly funded through grants and donations, which represents the remaining 15% of ZSL's income. CP receives ~4% of ZSL's total income annually to support its activities, as well as the coverage of costs relating to ZSL's UK based support systems such as Finance, Human Resources, Marketing and Communications. In 2015 annual income was</p> <p>(99 words)</p>
<p>Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?</p> <p>Note that this is not required from Government Agencies</p>	<p>Yes</p>

8b. Provide detail of 3 contracts/projects previously undertaken by the lead organisation that demonstrate your credibility as an organisation and provide track record relevant to the project proposed. These contacts should have been held in the last 5 years and be of a similar size to the grant requested in your IWT Challenge Fund application.

Contract/ Project 1 Title	Securing Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve's grasslands and wellbeing of local communities
Contract Value/ Project budget	
Duration	1 April 2015 – 31 March 2018
Role of organisation in project	Lead organisation

Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	Healthy grassland ecosystems in and around Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve improve the well-being for 2500 households through productive livestock, better access to veterinary services and more accessible fodder resources.
Client contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	Eilidh Young darwin-projects@ltsi.co.uk Darwin Initiative, LTS International, Pentlands Science Park, Bush Loan Penicuik - EH26 0PL +44 131 440 5181

Contract/ Project 2 Title	Supporting trans-boundary tiger recovery in India and Nepal
Contract Value/ Project budget	£1
Duration	1 January 2016 – 31 December 2018
Role of organisation in project	Lead organisation
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	Outcome: Tiger populations increased to target in 5 PAs of Nepal and India through law enforcement systems effectively protecting tiger populations and communities actively supporting and benefitting from tiger conservation. We expect to see a 10-20% increase in tiger numbers in 4 years as a result of the interventions proposed in this project. Over the next 10 years, this project expects a 50% increase in tiger numbers as a result of these interventions.
Client contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	Sugoto Roy ITHCP Secretariat

Contract/ Project 3 Title	Anti-Poaching Task Force in Chitwan National Park
Contract Value/ Project budget	
Duration	1 June 2016 – 31 May 2021
Role of organisation in project	Lead organisation

Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	A project to further strengthen Chitwan's anti-poaching task force which will include support for the force's ongoing overt and covert operations, continued support for the ID based rhino monitoring programme to monitor the population, and extension of anti-poaching support including the intelligence network to encompass Parsa Wildlife Reserve which adjoins Chitwan to ensure the long term conservation of Chitwan's rhino and tiger populations.
Client contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	Field Marshal Sir John Lyon Chapple UK Trust for Nature Conservation in Nepal,

9. Project partners

Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Organisation) and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. This section should illustrate the capacity of partners to be involved in the project, and how local institutions, local communities, and technical specialists are involved as appropriate. Please provide written evidence of partnerships. Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships. **Details on roles and responsibilities in this project must be given for the Lead Organisation and all project partners.**

Lead Organisation name:	Zoological Society of London (ZSL)
Website address:	www.zsl.org

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p>	<p>The Zoological Society of London (ZSL) is a UK-registered charity founded in 1826. ZSL has extensive experience managing large field-based projects effectively to achieve the intended outcomes. Our Conservation Programmes department is currently working in over 50 countries worldwide.</p> <p>ZSL has had projects in Nepal for over 20 years. We have actively supported the Government of Nepal in the management of key habitats and biological monitoring to support the conservation of Nepal's iconic species. In 2014, we established a permanent office under a MoU with the DPNWC and Social Welfare Council.</p> <p>ZSL has a proven track record of working successfully with the proposed project partners for over 20 years beginning with 5 successful self-sustaining veterinary clinics around Chitwan National Park (CNP) to address disease transmission between livestock and wildlife. Since this time ZSL has built strong ties with communities across the WTC and the development of this project has been a participatory process, involving marginalised households.</p> <p>ZSL will be responsible for the overall delivery and administration, including monitoring and evaluation, of this project. It will provide coordination, technical and logistical support, and implementation of key project activities. ZSL has committed significant matched funding to support this important project.</p> <p>(198 words)</p>
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<p>Partner Name:</p>	<p>Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC)</p>
<p>Website address:</p>	<p>www.dnpwc.gov.np</p>

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p>	<p>The Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC) is the government authority responsible for the overall management of Nepal's PAs. They are also working with local people to uplift their economic status and engage them in conservation of wildlife through their programmes in PA buffer zones through the Buffer Zone Management Councils (BZMC), which are elected bodies of User Groups (UG) living around the PAs. DNPWC is the main in-country partner and will facilitate cooperation between communities, NGOs and other GOs, including the CBD focal point. ZSL has supported the work of the DNPWC for nearly 20 years.</p> <p>DNPWC has been instrumental in the development of this project and are fully supportive of all proposed activities. DNPWC will ensure administrative collaborations and necessary permissions as well as provide rangers and game scouts to support work within the PAs. DNPWC will ensure that any recommendations produced by the project are put to best effect.</p> <p>(153 words)</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p>	<p>Yes Comments if No:</p>

<p>Partner Name:</p>	<p>National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC)</p>
<p>Website address:</p>	<p>www.ntnc.org.np</p>

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p>	<p>NTNC was established in 1982 as a not-for-profit organisation, mandated to work in nature conservation in Nepal. NTNC has successfully undertaken 200 projects on nature conservation and biodiversity, as well as cultural heritage, protection ecotourism and sustainable development. NTNC contributes to the partnership with experience in setting up community-based anti-poaching units (CBAPUs), gender equality and empowerment, community infrastructure development and natural resource conservation.</p> <p>ZSL and NTNC have worked together since the mid-1990s. This long standing partnership was formalised in 2006 through a MoU, which is currently being renewed.</p> <p>NTNC has been involved in supporting biological monitoring, setting up of anti-poaching operations and the diversification of livelihood options for people living on the edges of Nepal's PAs for the last 30 years. NTNC has been involved in the design of this project and will assist in developing community conservation initiatives including the CBAPUs.</p> <p>(142 words)</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p>	<p>Yes Comments if No:</p>

<p>Partner Name:</p>	<p>Himalayan Nature (HN)</p>
<p>Website address:</p>	<p>www.himalayannature.org</p>

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p>	<p>HN has worked with communities in the Terai since 2000, conducting projects focused on habitat management and conservation of threatened species such as fishing cat, vultures, and Bengal floricans. Experienced in promoting meaningful participation and awareness of local people in biodiversity and research conservation, as well as conducting scientific and participatory approaches to biodiversity surveys and monitoring. HN will be bringing to bear these skills to design, develop and support the implementation of appropriate ecotourism livelihood interventions and community anti-poaching initiatives.</p> <p>They will deliver capacity building and training programs to key stakeholders, to ensure that the methods being developed are both robust, as well as locally appropriate. This will ensure that these methods are sustainable and will continue beyond the lifespan of this project. HN will provide their team of social mobilization staff to support community conservation initiatives and livelihood focussed interventions.</p> <p>(142 words)</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p>	<p>Yes Comments if No:</p>

10. Project staff

Please identify the core staff on this project, their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project. Please provide 1 page CVs for these staff. Please include more rows where necessary.

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV attached?
Dr. Hem Sagar Baral	Project Manager and Ecotourism Specialist	10%	Yes
Laxman Prasad Poudyal	DNPWC Lead	10%	Yes
Dr. Chiranjibi Prasad Pokherel	NTNC Lead	10%	Yes
Karan Baradur Shah	HN Lead	10%	Yes
Dr. Gitanjali Bhattacharya	Project Adviser	5%	Yes
Craig Bruce	Law Enforcement Specialist	5%	Yes

Dr. Bhagawan Raj Dahal	Law Enforcement Specialist	10%	Yes
Tek Raj Bhatt	Community Engagement Specialist	30%	Yes
Professor Madhusudan Subedi	Ecotourism Specialist	NA – Consultant	Yes

11. Species project is focusing on

(See Guidance Note 4.2)

Where there are more than 4 species that will benefit from the project's work, please add more boxes.

1. Greater One-horned Rhinoceros (<i>Rhinoceros unicornis</i>)	2. Royal Bengal Tiger (<i>Panthera tigris tigris</i>)
3. Asian Elephant (<i>Elephas maximus</i>)	4. Chinese Pangolin (<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>)

12. Problem the project is trying to address

What specific aspect(s) of the illegal trade in wildlife will your project address? Please describe the level of threat to the species concerned. Please also explain which communities are affected by this issue, and how this aspect of the illegal trade in wildlife relates to poverty or efforts of people and/or states to alleviate poverty.

(Max 300 words)

Globally approximately 3,800 tigers remain in the wild, with vast stretches of empty habitat due to poaching of tigers and their prey. This indicates the magnitude of the poaching problem, which is the most immediate and critical threat to tigers^{1 2}. Despite Nepal's recent successes and commitment to zero rhino and tiger poaching, there is unrelenting threat.

Resource limitations and accessibility make it impractical to eliminate poaching over large landscapes. Instead, protection must prioritise well-connected areas with suitable carrying capacity to effectively encompass demographically viable sub-populations, this includes the three sites this project focuses on in the WTC. The WTC is a vital landscape for conservation providing connectivity between healthy wildlife populations in India and Nepal³, but its distance from Kathmandu means it is often overlooked. This area contains three of the most important IWT routes in Nepal (Darchula; Bajhang; Humla), with the majority of recent IWT seizures containing tiger body parts coming from WTC⁴. This highlights the challenges faced in this landscape with limited PA capacity and communities disengaged from conservation and anti-poaching. These increasing threats reflect a need for developing pathways and intervention points that foster greater community involvement and ownership in natural resource management and in particular harnessing local knowledge and expertise in anti-poaching efforts; enhanced PA capacity; and improved knowledge and intelligence sharing.

The well-being of local communities is being adversely impacted by poaching and IWT as these activities draw major levels of criminality to utilise these routes, including human and arms trafficking. This in turn undermines legitimate economic development, perpetuating relative poverty and marginalisation⁵. Supporting improved alternative livelihoods for local communities is vital to enhance their wellbeing, and engage them in combatting the IWT by both making poaching relatively less appealing as an activity and ensuring community support for the anti-poaching efforts.

(300 words)

¹ Goodrich, J., Lynam, A., Miquelle, D., Wibisono, H., Kawanishi, K., Pattanavibool, A., Htun, S., Tempa, T., Karki, J., Jhala, Y. & Karanth, U. 2015. *Panthera tigris*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2015: e.T15955A50659951. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2015-2.RLTS.T15955A50659951.en>. Downloaded on **08 December 2016**.

² Stoner, S., Krishnasamy, K., Wittmann, T., Delean, S. and Cassey, P. (2016). *Reduced to skin and bones re-examined: Full analysis. An analysis of Tiger seizures from 13 range countries from 2000-2015*. TRAFFIC, Southeast Asia Regional Office, Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia.

³ Chanchani P., Lamichhane B. R., Malla S., Maurya K., Bista A., Warriar R., Nair S., Almeida M., Ravi R., Sharma R., Dhakal M., Yadav S. P., Thapa M., Jnawali S. R., Pradhan N. M. B., Subedi N., Thapa G. J., Yadav H., Jhala Y. V., Qureshi Q., Vattakaven J. and Borah J. 2014. *Tigers of the Transboundary Terai Arc Landscape: Status, distribution and movement in the Terai of India and Nepal*. National Tiger Conservation Authority, Government of India, and Department of National Park and Wildlife Conservation, Government of Nepal

⁴ (Wildlife Crime Control Bureau, Nepal; personal communication).

⁵ Duffy, Rosaleen, and Jasper Humphreys. "I. Poaching, Wildlife Trafficking and Human Security." *Whitehall Papers* 86.1 (2016): 22-37.

13. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended outcomes and impact. Provide information on:

- How you have analysed historical and existing initiatives and are building on or taking work already done into account in project design
- How you will undertake the work (materials and methods)
- How you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools etc.).

Please make sure you read the Guidance Notes, particularly Section 3, before answering this question.

(Max 750 words - this may be a repeat from Stage 1, but you should update or refine as necessary. Tracked changes are **not** required.)

This project will build capacity for gathering and responding to anti-poaching intelligence, and developing economic opportunities for engaged communities in and around Bardia (BDNP) and Banke National Parks (BKNP), and Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve (SWR).

1. Effective and efficient Rapid Response (RR) network utilising the latest technology and tools to combat wildlife crime

RR teams have been recruited in each of the PAs and now need to be rolled-out and supported by an agreed and implemented RR protocol and a RR network of real-time remote sensing devices, RR control centres, and anti-poaching camps (the structures for these already exist).

The status of the RR teams will be reviewed and refresher 'training of trainers' (this method ensures staff turn-over does not impact effectiveness) provided as necessary. Workshops with PA authorities and DNPWC will implement and operationalise the RR protocol in a manner appropriate to each PA, and will also deliver agreement on long-term support for the RR units and the development of the wider RR network. The GSM camera traps will be deployed adaptively in identified locations vulnerable to poaching, with their exact locations regularly reviewed and amended to ensure optimum coverage. The final step will be to support each PA authority to conduct an annual intensive anti-poaching sweeping operation, with long-range patrols covering the area of the PA more thoroughly than usual and ensuring there are no blind spots. Once the RR network is fully implemented the final year will be used to monitor and evaluate its effectiveness and ensure it is operating as intended, this process will provide a model for its long-term adaptive management by DNPWC and PA authorities following project end.

2. Establishing Community Based Anti-Poaching Units (CBAPUs)

Communities have so far not been adequately engaged in anti-poaching work, which has missed an opportunity to make the most of their unique local knowledge to combat poaching.

Six communities (two per site) which are economically marginalised and vulnerable to poaching will be identified based on existing socioeconomic and poaching evidence. The existing network of CBAPUs will be assessed and following this one workshop per site will be conducted to reinforce the CBAPU concept and the benefits it offers (both in general and in terms of its link to the ecotourism livelihood interventions under this project), then an additional 12 CBAPUs will be established in key locations identified. These CBAPUs will then be given training in SMART¹ and wider intelligence gathering and sharing, and information sharing procedures will be agreed. Once the CBAPUs are established the final project year will be used to monitor and evaluate their effectiveness as with the RR network.

3. Intelligence sharing and collaboration between relevant agencies (e.g. DNPWC, BZMC, Nepal Army, Nepal Police, Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB))

A range of agencies work in relative isolation on poaching and the IWT in Nepal and

enhancing the intelligence sharing and collaboration between them would improve outcomes, particularly prosecutions.

An intelligence network mapping exercise will be conducted to understand intelligence gaps and flows. This will inform the development of an intelligence database, to ensure intelligence is widely available, established in collaboration with all agencies, with designated government leads to handle sharing and data input. It will also inform the support offered to DNPWC's informant network through supporting recruitment and training. Transboundary collaboration will be initiated through a joint workshop between the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA), India, and DNPWC. Finally there will be a familiarisation visit to Kruger National Park, South Africa for senior DNPWC officials, and those of other agencies, to see a site where information gathering and intelligence is operating highly effectively.

4. Supporting alternative livelihoods through ecotourism for local communities

ZSL is conducting a range of livelihood interventions in the TAL, and this work will build on that by targeting particularly marginalised communities, and tying the work to the operation of CBAPUs to secure community buy-in for anti-poaching work.

Three community workshops will be conducted to collaboratively identify the best ecotourism-related livelihood opportunities; six workshops will then be conducted to provide ecotourism skills training to 120 households. An endowment fund of £15,000 per site will be established to support ecotourism enterprises. A cooperative will be founded among the involved communities to ensure fair benefits sharing and reinvestment of profits. This cooperative will then engage with the Nepal Tourism Board to run an ecotourism advertising campaign for the WTC and selected community leaders from it will be provided with a cross-fertilisation visit to India (Corbett Tiger Reserve) to observe successful established community ecotourism operations.

¹The 'SMART Approach', utilises the SMART software as a decision support tool for adaptive management of PAs allied to day-to-day technical support for implementation and improves the effectiveness of management and protection efforts. The approach enables PA managers to assess poaching risks, monitor wildlife and efficiently direct rangers to respond accordingly. It also provides a transparent tool for assessing the effectiveness of protection efforts, team performance and tracking progress.

(749 words)

14. Beneficiaries

Who will benefit from the work outlined above, and in what ways? How will this contribute to sustainable development for the reduction of poverty? Is it possible to quantify how many people are likely to benefit from this intervention e.g. number of households, and how do you intend to monitor the benefits they accrue?

If your project is working in an Upper Middle Income Country, please explain how benefits will be delivered to people living in poverty in Low and/or Low Middle Income countries. Include, where possible, information on whether and how there are ways to

support the most vulnerable communities, including women.

If your project is focused on demand reduction, it can be harder to make a direct link between your project and beneficiaries in low income countries. Demand reduction projects should clearly demonstrate their indirect links to poverty reduction, for example, by identifying the source countries for the products concerned.

(Max 750 words)

A large number of ethnic and social groups, including indigenous groups, recent immigrants and high-caste groups, live in the WTC. Around 40% of the population depend on forest resources and over half of the population live below the poverty line.

IWT leads to an increase in other types of crime through bringing criminal enterprise into an area. This threatens marginalised communities and vulnerable groups, in particular women and young children.

This project has been designed to empower and support local communities to develop sustainable alternative livelihoods, namely ecotourism and associated economic activity, so building a positive association with wildlife conservation. It will provide entry points to empower communities to work with the PA teams, to reduce poaching activities and associated crime. As the project outputs will be achieved through building local capacity, building on the successful model of Nepal's thriving low-impact homestay industry for medium to low budget travellers, this solution is inherently sustainable and will contribute to enhancing the human capital vital for development.

Support for developing ecotourism activities will be drawn from infrastructure development, whether ecotourism or anti-poaching related, to generate a number of temporary jobs stimulating the local economy and lead to long term sustainable livelihoods for those engaged in tourism.

Output 1: RR network

The RR network will benefit households across the buffer zone communities by ensuring poaching threats are dealt with rapidly, preventing their ability to cause harm to wildlife or other criminal damages. This demonstrated law enforcement capacity will also enhance local household's wellbeing by disincentivising crime generally.

Output 2: CBAPUs

Establishing 12 CBAPUs will provide a regular income to 120 members, and their households by providing preferential, but not exclusive, access to the ecotourism livelihood interventions to CBAPU members. These benefit communities vulnerable to poaching and there is also focus on women's inclusion. Each of the 12 communities in which CBAPUs are established will also benefit more widely from the community building and support offered by CBAPUs. The three watchtowers to be constructed will provide temporary local employment opportunities in construction and then providing the long-term benefits of a watchtower to safety, anti-poacher success and community cohesion. The benefits that accrue will be monitored through the quarterly CBAPU management and information sharing meetings and adaptive management will be implemented to ensure that benefits are both significant and fairly distributed.

Output 3: Intelligence

Informant training and recruitment will benefit the informant's households by providing

access to the incentives available to informants under DNPWC's existing, and carefully managed, informant scheme. This will be monitored through DNPWC informant management sessions, ensuring that benefits are significant, appropriate, and fairly distributed. The wellbeing of informants is a critical concern with this work and DNPWC will follow best practice to ensure this.

Output 4: Supporting alternative livelihoods

This output will build on the successful model of Nepal's low-impact homestay industry for medium to low budget tourists. Skills training provided to 120 households will provide access to productive economic activities for these economical marginal communities, this training will be gender balanced to ensure women's inclusion as well as the inclusion of marginalised groups. Similarly the cross-fertilisation trip to the highly successful Annapurna Conservation Area Programme (ACAP) will improve skills to provide access to productive economic activity. The key steps in providing local economic activity in which these newly trained communities can take part are the establishment of an endowment fund, ecotourism cooperative and ecotourism promotion campaign with support from Nepal's Tourism Board. The advertising campaign will draw tourists to the region so providing the economic base for the industry, the endowment fund will provide start-up finance for local enterprises to take advantage of the increasing tourist numbers and associated demand for related services, and the cooperative will coordinate and facilitate ecotourism initiatives across the PAs to ensure lessons are learnt and duplication avoided. The endowment fund will generate particular benefits as it will continue to make small loans to local households and communities beyond the life of the project, and will continue to grow in size, and so the size of investments it is able to make, as each loan is paid back with interest. The alternative livelihoods component of the project will be monitored overall through annual socioeconomic reports to assess uptake of ecotourism industry, associated economic activity, success of the cooperative and the activity of the endowment fund. The endowment fund itself will be monitored against its established management guidelines by the local government authority, the Buffer Zone Councils and the PA authorities.

(745 words)

15. Gender

(See Guidance Note 3.5)

Under the International Development (Gender Equality) Act 2014, all applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender. Explain how your project will collect gender

disaggregated data and what impact your project will have in promoting gender equality.

(Max 300 words)

In 2014, Nepal ranked 108th of 187 nations on the UN Gender Equality Index, with only 17% of women aged 25 or older having access to some secondary education compared to 38.2 % for men.

Throughout the project we strive to recognise these gender inequalities that exist in the project region, in terms both of who has access to certain benefits and who bears costs as well as how risk inequalities regarding criminal activity, whether related to poaching or otherwise, impact persons of different gender.

CBAPUs, the cooperative ecotourism enterprise, and alternative livelihood training will all ensure that women are equitably represented. Soft-loans for ecotourism enterprise, including micro-finance, will prioritise access-to-finance for women. The project will actively engage women in community activity, and encourage them to take leadership roles in ecotourism. The project will recruit on a gender-blind basis and encourage women to apply for project roles.

Special attention will be paid to women's unpaid care work and 'time poverty' so they are not overburdened or prevented from participating⁶. Men and women will be given equal opportunities to join all capacity-building opportunities, extending to all anti-poaching activities or activities to combat encroachment and illegal logging. We will have consultations where women are explicitly invited to participate and provide inputs. By taking into account women's existing unpaid commitments to the household economy and other drivers of inequality such as household poverty and age, we will assist women to overcome these obstacles which can prevent equal participation. This participation will have knock on positive impacts for younger generations towards gender quality.

The monitoring of the CBAPUs and alternative livelihoods work streams, through the quarterly CBAPU meetings and the annual socioeconomic reports, will disaggregate data along the lines of gender to allow for formal assessment of the project success promoting gender equality.

(300 words)

16. Impact on species in focus

How will the species named in Question 11 above benefit from the work outlined above? What do you expect the long-term impact on the species concerned to be?

(Max 200 words)

⁶ Chopra, D., 2015. *Balancing Paid Work and Unpaid Care Work to Achieve Women's Economic Empowerment*, Policy Briefings. Institute of Development Studies.

The key species to benefit from this work will be the endangered Greater one horned rhino and Bengal Tiger which have severely fragmented and declining populations with around 645 rhinos and 200 tigers remaining in Nepal. Improved patrolling, both to enhance the evidence base and deter and prevent poaching, will support tiger conservation in the area, and so throughout the region. Intelligence sharing between India and Nepal, and between relevant national agencies will support this landscape level impact and ensure more benefits to tigers for the same level of investment. Rapid response teams will ensure that when poacher incursions or poaching incidents are detected the response is swift and effective to, in the first instance, prevent poaching occurring, or failing that confiscate wildlife carcasses and support legal action to disincentivise future poaching.

Developing safe core breeding sites, as this project does, coupled with ZSL's work across the TAL, including in India, will support transboundary dispersal of tigers and the maintenance and enhancement of a functional metapopulation in this vital remaining stronghold.

Other CITES Appendix 1 listed species that will benefit from the enhanced protection include; Asian elephant, Indian pangolin, Indian leopard, Great hornbill, and Sloth bear.

(196 words)

17. Exit strategy

State how the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point, and explain how the outcomes will be sustained, either through a continuation of activities, funding and support from other sources or because the activities will be mainstreamed in to "business as usual". Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave?

(Max 200 words)

ZSL has a permanent presence in Nepal. This provides a platform to implement the project and provide ongoing technical advice and support, ensuring its lasting legacy. Working with local NGO's, government partners and communities, ensures that there is a long-term legacy of knowledge gained and shared and capacity built at a grassroots level through to managers and decision makers.

Output 1: RR network

Funding for the RR network will be taken over by DNPWC following the project and the training of trainers approach deployed will ensure that the skills acquired are not lost with staff changes. The remote intelligence technology network will remain in place following the project and will be managed by PA authorities and DNPWC.

Output 2: CBAPUs

CBAPUs will continue to run, supported by DNPWC and the Buffer Zone User Council, beyond the life of the project.

Output 3: Improved intelligence sharing and collaboration

The improved intelligence sharing, including the transboundary element, will be institutionalised as the new 'business as usual'.

Output 4: Supporting alternative livelihoods

Alternative livelihoods work will continue as the cooperative and ecotourism enterprises will be self-sustaining, the endowment fund will also grow over time as loans are made a repaid with interest.

(199 words)

18. Funding

18a) Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)? Please give details

(Max 200 words):

The project will complement an existing TAL-wide ZSL tiger conservation project: funded by KfW-IUCN. The existing project aims to enhance tiger monitoring and protection, improve international cooperation on tiger protection, reduce Human-Tiger conflict and provide sustainable alternative livelihoods to communities across the TAL landscape.

This proposed project will valuably build on this base by involving communities in anti-poaching efforts, through CBAPUs linked to ecotourism livelihoods, to make them more sustainable, both financially and in terms of local support. The KfW-IUCN project is already developing baseline anti-poaching capacity and this enhanced community involvement, alongside the RR capacity and improved intelligence sharing will cement this work as a long-term effective solution. This additional work will greatly enhance the impact and sustainability of our ongoing work in the TAL, reinforcing anti-poaching work already taking place, and institutionalising enhanced capacity to ensure that it is maintained at project end.

Additionally ZSL are submitting a second IWT Challenge Fund application to enhance anti-poaching capacity on the Indian side of the border in Nandhaur Wildlife Sanctuary. These proposals complement one another through ensuring that this transboundary tiger population is equally well protected in Nepal and India and that relevant, robust intelligence is available to be shared.

(200 words)

18b) Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work?

Yes/No

If yes, please give details explaining similarities and differences, and explaining how your work will be additional to this work and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits:

No

18c) Are you applying for funding relating to the proposed project from other sources?

Yes/No

If yes, please give brief details including when you expect to hear the result. Please ensure you include the figures requested in the Budget Spreadsheet as Unconfirmed funding.

No

Funding and budget

Please complete the separate Excel spreadsheet which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/illegal-wildlife-trade-iwt-challenge-fund>

Please refer to the Finance Information document for more information.

NB: Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP.

Budgets submitted in other currencies will not be accepted. Use current prices – and include anticipated inflation, as appropriate, up to 3% per annum. The IWT Challenge Fund cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

19. Co-financing

19a) Secured

Provide details of all funding successfully levered (and identified in the Budget) towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity, as well as any your own organisation(s) will be committing.

(See “Financial Information for IWT” and Guidance Note 3.4)

Confirmed:

Staff time of DNPWC, NTNC, HN and ZSL will be devoted to the project as matched funding. The value of this matched funding will be £

19b) Unsecured

Provide details of any co-financing where an application has been submitted, or that you intend applying for during the course of the project. This could include co-financing from the private sector, charitable organisations or other public sector schemes.

Date applied for	Donor organisation	Amount	Comments

19c) Justification

If you are not proposing co-financing, please explain why.

(max 150 words)

NA.

20. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with IWT funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end. If you are requesting more than 10% capital costs, please provide your justification here.

(max 150 words)

The capital items purchased during the project will remain the property of DNPWC and PA authorities following project end. They will be vital to the lasting impact of the project. In particular the RR teams' vehicles and the RR control centres will be a lasting legacy in each PA ensuring that anti-poaching capacity is maintained following this project.

The nature of establishing Rapid Response Units to tackle IWT involves the purchase of vehicles and vital equipment for the PA Management authorities. Without the mobility and equipment, PA managers and their frontline staff will not be able to respond in a timely and appropriate manner to the near real-time alerts from the alert systems as well as from intelligence gathered by the CBAPU's.

(122 words)

21. Value for money

Please describe why you consider your application to be good value for money including justification of why the measures you will adopt will secure value for money.

(Max 250 words)

ECONOMY

Costs are reduced by using existing systems, equipment and infrastructure from ZSL work in the area. Required capital equipment will be sourced in-country when possible to avoid shipping/customs charges. The majority of roles will be filled by local members.

EFFICIENCY

Building on established relationships in an established landscape with an experienced organisation, which has carried out all elements of this work before, ensures inputs are efficiently translated into outputs, keeping administrative costs low. RR teams are pre-existing and only require institutionalising, representing good value for money.

EFFECTIVENESS

RR networks, CBAPUs and improved intelligence networks are excellent investments as demonstrated by our previous successful projects generating significant conservation and anti-poaching benefits across South Asia and Africa. Ecotourism will effectively deliver community development and anti-poaching engagement through designing concrete conservation goals into the CBET, and adaptively managing the programme to keep targeting those goals⁷.

OVERALL COST-EFFECTIVENESS

ZSL has been working in Nepal for over twenty years and is experienced in developing deliverable, locally cost-effective budgets. The sustainable nature of all project outputs ensures that they will continue to provide benefits in the long term, as previous ZSL projects have, without the need for further funding. The project will implement cost-effective management improvements with low start-up costs and overheads but large impacts on conservation and community development. By developing local physical and human capital, further long-term conservation benefits are unlocked, in addition to those targeted in the short-term, for NWS and the wider region; so increasing the return on investment.

(249 words)

22. Ethics and human rights

Outline your approach to meeting the IWT's key principles for ethics as outlined in the guidance notes. Additionally, if there are any human rights and/or international humanitarian law risks in relation to your project? If there are, have you carried out an

⁷ Romero-Brito, T.P., Buckley, R.C., Byrne, J., 2016. NGO Partnerships in Using Ecotourism for Conservation: Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. PLOS ONE 11, e0166919. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0166919

assessment of the impact of those risks, and of measures that may be taken in order to mitigate them?

(See Guidance Notes 5.4 and 6.1)

(Max 250 words)

ZSL has been working in Nepal and the Terai Arc for the last 20 years and has an excellent track record regarding working principles. All project activities will be subject to review by ZSL's Ethics Committee, an external body of experts, to ensure that they meet ZSL's established ethical standards, which also cover the key principles required by the IWT Challenge.

ZSL has a full set of Health and Safety procedures, including requirements for risk assessments prior to initiating any activities. The Project Leader will ensure that all project personnel adhere to these principles. Our partners on this project also have high standards of health and safety requirements to which they are bound.

ZSL and our partners all have existing experience at the proposed project sites and the support of the local community and government to undertake this project. When starting project activities, we will provide a full explanation of the principles and objectives behind the project and seek written Free, Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) from our target audiences. Prior to the collection of any socioeconomic/personal information, the aims of the project and confidentiality arrangements of resulting data will be explained to respondents. Respondents will be given the opportunity to opt out of the interview or survey should they desire. The Field Manager, with support from the Project Leader and Advisors, will ensure there are no adverse effects on any community members and that project interventions are pro-poor and gender aware.

(241 words)

23. Outputs of the project and Open Access

Please describe the project's open access plan and detail any specific costs you are seeking from the IWT Challenge Fund to fund this.

(See Guidance Note 5.5)

(Max 250 words)

Internally, ZSL maintains an online database accessible to all staff which hosts project reports and outputs. Externally, all project outputs will be made available on ZSL and partner's websites and disseminated via social media (Facebook, Twitter, blogs). Content will be provided to ZSL and the IWT Challenge's press department for inclusion in newsletters and press releases. Any publications resulting from the project will be published through open access peer reviewed journals such as PLOS ONE. These costs are covered by the overhead contributions requested.

We will disseminate the information further afield through associated organisations such as the relevant IUCN specialist groups, other conservation and development agencies working in Nepal, and at related events held at ZSL's London headquarters. Data will be shared to feed into global conservation initiatives such as the Living Planet Index as well as national needs, such as the regular reporting to the CBD.

It is important that we share the project's outputs with those without access to digital media so we will provide hard copies in local languages of reports to communities and other stakeholders. Results will also be communicated verbally to community members to ensure that everyone regardless of their literacy level has access to this information. Printing costs have been included in the budget requested to the IWT Challenge.

(215 words)

24. Project monitoring and evaluation

Logical framework

IWT Challenge Fund projects will be required to monitor (and report against) their progress towards their expected outputs and outcomes. This section sets out the expected outputs and outcomes of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this.

Annex B and Annex C in the Guidance Notes provides helpful guidance on completing a logical framework.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Populations of species threatened by poaching, including Greater one-horned rhinos and Bengal tigers, are secured in the Terai Arc Landscape (TAL) with community stewards engaged and benefiting from conservation efforts.			
Outcome: Rhino and tiger poaching stops in the three sites, resulting from an increased capacity of Protected Area (PA) authorities and DNPWC to	0.1. 3 Rapid Response (RR) teams responding to poaching threats within 30 minutes of identifying them 90% of the time by year 4 0.2 Zero records of illegal rhino or tiger killings, and zero rhino or tiger products of Nepal origin seized in the WTC by year 4	0.1. DNPWC and PA authority reports, RR team records, SMART reports 0.2 RR team reports, DNPWC reports and SMART reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RR teams and associated technical equipment will improve anti-poaching outcomes • Poaching is a limiting factor for tiger populations, and wildlife populations more generally, in the WTC • Terai Arc Landscape ecosystems remain relatively stable and no large natural calamities such as earthquakes or flooding take place in the country • Records of poaching and wildlife product seizures accurately reflect the extent of poaching and wildlife trade

<p>identify and rapidly respond to threats, and an improvement in the prosecution of poaching resulting from improved intelligence; communities are engaged in conservation through piloting ecotourism-related economic opportunities.</p>	<p>0.3 Successful prosecutions of wildlife criminals in the WTC increased by 75%, from baseline set in year 1, by year 4</p> <p>Ecotourism enterprises at each site established and at least 50 people employed in ecotourism and related sectors in each of the three sites by year 4</p>	<p>0.3 Legal reports and DNPWC reports</p> <p>0.4 Socioeconomic survey, partner reports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nepal's governance environment remains conducive to effective anti-poaching and conservation work • Intelligence is a limiting factor in successful prosecutions. • Political commitment remains at the same level for anti-poaching and conservation as it was during project development • Ecotourism potential exists at adequate scale in the region, as it does in the east of the landscape around Chitwan National Park and further west in India, the promotional campaign will ensure potential is fully utilised • Community involvement, and ensuring that they benefit, positively influences the anti-poaching outcomes. This is assumed due to community support and wellbeing being critical both for accurate information gathering through CBAPUs and informants, and for making poaching a less attractive activity to local communities and so reducing the direct threat.
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local people will associate wellbeing gains from ecotourism with the project and conservation/anti-poaching due to the activities of the CBAPUs and the ecotourism opportunities targeting the same communities and being explicitly co-dependent.
<p>Output 1: Effective and efficient rapid response network utilising the latest technology and tools to combat wildlife crime</p>	<p>1.1 Rapid Response (RR) Protocol implemented by RR teams and DNPWC, in consultation with all stakeholders from each site, by year 1</p> <p>1.2 3 permanent RR teams (1 per site) of 12 staff responding to 90% of identified threats by year 2</p>	<p>1.1. Protocol document approved by all three PAs and integrated into workplans, DNPWC reports</p> <p>1.2 Partner reports, training attendance records and post-training assessment reports, reports on outcomes of mock drills</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protocol is adhered to, this will be ensured through the consultative process and close working relationship between the PA authorities, DNPWC and ZSL • Technical tools correctly deployed by staff, the training delivered will prioritise this • One RR unit per PA is sufficient to monitor and respond to incidents

	<p>1.3 Automated real-time alerts from remote sensing devices network (e.g. SMS from GSM enabled camera traps) deployed across vulnerable locations received by PA managers, and RR unit coordinators in by year 2.</p> <p>1.4 RR units taking appropriate action in response to all automated updates within 45 minutes of receiving them by year 3 and within 30 minutes by year 4</p>	<p>1.3 RR control centre records and reports demonstrating appropriate action being taken on receiving automated alerts</p> <p>1.4 RR unit reports, DNPWC reports, RR control centre reports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Devices at vulnerable locations catch a sufficient amount of activity to be effective, the targeting of vulnerable locations, careful selection of optimal vantage points, and adaptive management of their positions ensures this • Delayed responses to poaching threats increase the harm done by poaching
<p>Output 2: 12 (4 per site) 10-man Community-based Anti-poaching Units (CBAPUs) effectively collecting and disseminating anti-poaching intelligence, using the SMART approach.</p>	<p>2.1 12 CBAPU's appointed and integrated into the PA enforcement process by year 1</p> <p>2.2 12 CBAPU's trained and implementing the SMART patrolling approach in collaboration with the PA's by year 2</p> <p>2.3 1 community watchtower built per site (each in an identified vulnerable community) and in use by CBAPUs by year 2</p>	<p>2.1 community agreements, 120 CBAPU members recruited</p> <p>2.2 120 CBAPU members passing SMART training,</p> <p>2.3 CBAPU SMART reports showing an improvement in PA protection(threats identified and mitigated) since the construction of the watch towers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be an adequate number of suitable CBAPU applicants • Sufficient number and diversity of community members are willing to participate in CBAPUs, the community workshops explaining and demonstrating the benefits of the CBAPU concept will support this. • That CBAPUs will use the towers and that they will be effective in increasing chances of spotting poacher activity

	<p>2.4 24 community patrols undertaken by each CBAPU per year by year 3</p> <p>2.5 36 community patrols undertaken by each CBAPU per year by year 4</p>	<p>2.4 Inclusion of CBAPU in PA protection plans, and number of kms patrolled each year</p> <p>2.5 number of kms patrolled, CBAPU SMART reports showing number and details of patrols</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SMART data is collected correctly and is of a high quality, this will be supported by the SMART training prioritising this
<p>Output 3: Improved intelligence gathering and sharing and collaboration between relevant Nepal agencies (e.g. DNPWC, BZMC, Nepal Army, Nepal Police, Wildlife Crime Control Bu-</p>	<p>3.1 Secure DNPWC database of wildlife crime intelligence gathered by all relevant agencies under trial use in year 1</p> <p>3.2 Intelligence gathering from local communities and informants, including in adjacent forest divisions, carried out on monthly basis by year 2</p>	<p>3.1 DNPWC records detailing database trial successes and collaboration</p> <p>3.2 Partner records showing data gathering from informants and data input procedures into the database under development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation of associated governmental agencies, ensured by MoU with DPWC which will take a coordinating role • Intelligence is usable, accurate, verified and up-to-date, this will be ensured by informant training

<p>reau (WCCB)) and enhanced transboundary intelligence collaboration.</p>	<p>3.3 All relevant Nepal agencies holding annual meetings and biannual site level meetings by year 3</p> <p>3.4 NTCA and DNPWC holding annual meetings and biannual site level meetings by year 3</p> <p>3.5 DNPWC has a secure database updated monthly with relevant intelligence information shared by all agencies nationally by year 4</p>	<p>3.3 Joint procedures agreed to tackle wildlife trafficking and poaching, and meeting minutes</p> <p>3.4 DNPWC annual report</p> <p>3.5 DNPWC records of database, records of evidence being shared with criminal justice system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of collaboration and intelligence sharing is currently a limiting factor in the effectiveness of anti-poacher and anti-IWT efforts • There is an appetite for international collaboration from both sides • Database is kept up to date reliably and the desire to share data is maintained. Designating focal government staff with responsibility for the database will help to ensure this
<p>Output 4: Cooperative community ecotourism venture successfully operating in the WTC supported by an endowment fund established to make soft loans to ecotourism enterprise.</p>	<p>4.1 60 households (20 per site, each from vulnerable communities identified in Output 2) trained in alternative livelihood skills related to ecotourism or supporting services (including homestay management, cooking, guiding and driving) with marginalised groups prioritised for administrative and home-based skills by year 1. 120 households by year 3</p> <p>4.2 Western Terai Complex tourism advertising campaign designed and agreed in close collaboration between the Nepal Tourism Board local communities and the ecotourism cooperative, by year 2. Conducted internationally by year 4.</p>	<p>4.1 Training records, post-training surveys, socioeconomic surveys</p> <p>4.2 Cooperative reports and records, partner reports, Nepal Tourism Board website, adverts, partner reports, media reports and articles</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecotourism will thrive if local communities are able to bring a good hospitality service to market, and have healthy wildlife populations to showcase • Ecotourism will increase community income and well-being, the establishment of a local ecotourism cooperative to coordinate and facilitate the growth of the ecotourism sector as well as guarantee fair benefits sharing will help ensure this.

4.3 Endowment fund piloted and soft-loans available to build lodges and other vital ecotourism infrastructure in each of the 12 (4 per site) communities where training will take place by year 2, fund fully established by year 4

4.3 Loan records, conservation contracts, financial records, construction records

• Productive ecotourism enterprise schemes are devised by local community members once they have been appropriately trained

Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)

- 1.1 Conduct a workshop to discuss the implementation of the existing RR protocol for park administration and protection unit
 - 1.2 Collate information received to operationalise the protocol and tailor it to each site
 - 1.3 Review the status of existing RR units and RR control centres
 - 1.4 Provide refresher training of trainers in RR techniques to staff from RR units, DNPWC, Nepal Army, BZC and NTNC
 - 1.5 Conduct a meeting of relevant partners to seek agreement to support RR units, ensure effective implementation of the existing RR protocol, and conduct bi-annual reviews of RR units effectiveness and impact
 - 1.6 Insure staff of RR units
 - 1.7 Support deployment of equipment to RR units and provide training in its use
 - 1.8 Deploy GSM Camera Traps in previously identified vulnerable locations
 - 1.9 Deploy infra-red alarms and wireless CCTV cameras in known poaching hotspots
 - 1.10. Provide equipment to RR control centres
 - 1.11 Provide equipment to existing anti-poaching camps
 - 1.12 Support for annual intensive anti-poaching sweeping operation, including long range patrols
 - 1.13 Establish information gathering, analysis and archiving procedures
 - 1.14 Monitor and evaluate the RR network once established to ensure it is operating effectively, and adaptively manage the entire network to improve its effectiveness
-
- 2.1 Identify 6 (2 per site) communities which are both economically marginalised and vulnerable to poaching;
 - 2.2 Carry out an assessment of CBAPUs in the bufferzones of the 3 PAs through a stakeholder workshop with PA Authorities and Buffer Zone Councils (BZCs)
 - 2.3 Construct 3 community watchtowers (1 per site)
 - 2.4 Conduct 3 community workshops (1 per site) to reinforce the CBAPU concept and the benefits it offers.
 - 2.5 Conduct 12 stakeholder workshops to establish 12 additional CBAPUs (4 per site) in key locations

- 2.6 Conduct training to CBAPU members targeting anti-poaching and illegal wildlife trade, intelligence gathering and sharing (including SMART training)
 - 2.7 Establish an agreed mechanism to share information with relevant agencies
 - 2.8 Initiate quarterly meetings to share information among the PA authorities and relevant enforcement agencies
 - 2.9 Strengthen support to all existing CBAPUs for their yearly programmes
 - 2.10. Monitor and evaluate the CBAPUs once established to ensure they are operating effectively, and adaptively manage them to improve their effectiveness
-
- 3.1 Conduct 3 meetings with the relevant enforcement agencies to develop a wildlife crime database
 - 3.2 Produce database
 - 3.3 Hold workshop to share the database with relevant enforcement agencies and collect feedback for further improvement
 - 3.4 Designate focal government staff to handle the information and to take responsibility for inputting information into the database
 - 3.5 Conduct Intelligence network mapping exercise
 - 3.6 Agree procedures to share intelligence collection and information among all relevant enforcement agencies
 - 3.7 Initiate bi-annual meetings between all relevant enforcement agencies
 - 3.8 Facilitate greater transboundary intelligence cooperation between the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA), India, and DNPWC
 - 3.9 Support DNPWC informant recruitment in all 3 PAs
 - 3.10. Support 6 training workshops (2 per site) for informant networks from local communities in the systematic collection and reporting of information for use by RR units
 - 3.11 Familiarisation visit to Kruger National Park in South Africa to see a site where information gathering and intelligence is operating highly effectively
-
- 4.1 Conduct community workshops to identify best ecotourism related livelihood opportunities in key vulnerable communities
 - 4.2 Conduct 6 workshops (2 per site) in vulnerable communities to provide skills training to 120 households in identified alternative livelihoods
 - 4.3 Conduct cross-fertilisation trip to India (Corbett Tiger Reserve) for local community members to observe successful ecotourism operations

- 4.4 Establish endowment fund of £15,000 per site to facilitate soft-loans, offered on the basis of conservation contracts, for ecotourism enterprise to the households which have had training.
- 4.5 Stakeholder meeting with BZC representatives and the Nepal Tourism Board to produce ecotourism advertising campaign for WTC
- 4.6 Establish cooperative ecotourism venture across the WTC to coordinate and facilitate the growth of ecotourism, and ensure fair benefits sharing
- 4.7 Carry out annual socioeconomic reports to assess uptake of ecotourism industry, associated economic activity, success of the co-operative and the activity of the endowment fund.

Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities.

Complete the following table as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project. Please add/remove columns to reflect the length of your project. For each activity (add/remove rows as appropriate) indicate the number of months it will last, and fill/shade only the quarters in which an activity will be carried out. The workplan can span multiple pages if necessary.

Activity	No of months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1	Rapid Response Network																
1.1	Conduct a workshop to discuss the implementation of the existing RR protocol for park administration and protection unit		■	■													
1.2	Collate information received to operationalise the protocol and tailor it to each site				■	■											
1.3	Review the status of existing RR units and RR control centres				■	■											
1.4	Provide refresher training of trainers in RR techniques to staff from RR units, DNPWC, Nepal Army, BZC and NTNC						■	■									
1.5	Conduct a meeting of relevant partners to seek agreement to support RR units, ensure effective implementation of the existing RR protocol, and conduct bi-annual reviews of RR units effectiveness and impact								■	■							
1.6	Insure staff of RR units										■					■	
1.7	Support deployment of equipment to RR units and provide training in its use		■	■	■	■											
1.8	Deploy GSM Camera Traps in previously identified vulnerable locations						■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

1.9	Deploy infra-red alarms and wireless CCTV cameras in known poaching hotspots																		
1.10	Provide equipment to RR control centres																		
1.11	Provide equipment to existing anti-poaching camps																		
1.12	Support for annual intensive anti-poaching sweeping operation, including long range patrols																		
1.13	Establish information gathering, analysis and archiving procedures																		
1.14	Monitor and evaluate the RR network once established to ensure it is operating effectively, and adaptively manage the entire network to improve its effectiveness																		
Output 2	CBAPUs																		
2.1	Identify 6 (2 per site) communities which are both economically marginalised and vulnerable to poaching;																		
2.2	Carry out an assessment of CBAPUs in the buffer zones of the 3 PAs through a stakeholder workshop with PA Authorities and Buffer Zone Councils (BZCs)																		
2.3	Construct 3 community watchtowers (1 per site)																		
2.4	Conduct 3 community workshops (1 per site) to reinforce the CBAPU concept and the benefits it offers.																		
2.5	Conduct 12 stakeholder workshops to establish 12 additional CBAPUs (4 per site) in key locations																		

2.6	Conduct training to CBAPU members targeting anti-poaching and illegal wildlife trade, intelligence gathering and sharing (including SMART training)															
2.7	Establish an agreed mechanism to share information with relevant agencies															
2.8	Initiate quarterly meetings to share information among the PA authorities and relevant enforcement agencies															
2.9	Strengthen support to all existing CBAPUs for their yearly programmes															
2.10	Monitor and evaluate the CBAPUs once established to ensure they are operating effectively, and adaptively manage them to improve their effectiveness															
Output 3	Improved intelligence															
3.1	Conduct 3 meetings with the relevant enforcement agencies to develop a wildlife crime database															
3.2	Produce database															
3.3	Hold workshop to share the database with relevant enforcement agencies and collect feedback for further improvement															
3.4	Designate focal government staff to handle the information and to take responsibility for inputting information into the database															
3.5	Conduct Intelligence network mapping exercise															
3.6	Agree procedures to share intelligence collection and information among all relevant enforcement agencies															

3.7	Initiate bi-annual meetings between all relevant enforcement agencies									■	■							
3.8	Facilitate greater transboundary intelligence cooperation between the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA), India, and DNPWC											■	■	■	■			
3.9	Support DNPWC informant recruitment in all 3 PAs							■	■	■	■							
3.10	Support 6 training workshops (2 per site) for informant networks from local communities in the systematic collection and reporting of information for use by RR units											■	■			■	■	
3.11	Familiarisation visit to Kruger National Park in South Africa to see a site where information gathering and intelligence is operating highly effectively													■	■			
Output 4	Ecotourism																	
4.1	Conduct community workshops to identify best ecotourism related livelihood opportunities in key vulnerable communities			■	■													
4.2	Conduct 6 workshops (2 per site) in vulnerable communities to provide skills training to 120 households in identified alternative livelihoods					■	■	■					■	■	■			
4.3	Conduct cross-fertilisation trip to India (Corbett Tiger Reserve) for local community members to observe succesful ecotourism operations															■	■	

4.4	Establish endowment fund of £15,000 per site to facilitate soft-loans, offered on the basis of conservation contracts, for ecotourism enterprise to the households which have had training.																		
4.5	Stakeholder meeting with BZC representatives and the Nepal Tourism Board to produce ecotourism advertising campaign for WTC																		
4.6	Establish cooperative ecotourism venture across the WTC to coordinate and facilitate the growth of ecotourism and ensure fair benefits sharing																		
4.7	Carry out annual socioeconomic reports to assess uptake of ecotourism industry, associated economic activity, success of the cooperative and the activity of the endowment fund.																		

25. Monitoring and evaluation plan (M&E)

Describe, referring to the indicators above, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the projects M&E.

IWT Challenge Fund projects will need to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E (see "Financial Information for IWT")

(Max 250 words)

The project will use a performance appraisal framework (PAF), tied to the logframe, for ZSL staff to conduct M&E.

The PAF will use freely available online Management Information Systems to track progress and promote interaction between component partners with working group forums built into the system. Monthly highlights reports will be generated from the PAF with input from all the relevant project components. There will also be mid-term and end of project reports to comply with IWT funding compliance and ZSL internal M&E procedures.

The PAF will be supplemented with rapid appraisals using freely available online software (such as Kobo Toolbox). These appraisals will be anonymously completed at the end of training sessions, forums, workshops and seminars. Their aim is to help collect mixed method disaggregated data on gender, age and communities.

In order to promote adaptiveness project reporting will also feed into an internal review process. Where amendments are deemed necessary these will be put forward to IWT in a formalised approval process

Monitoring and evaluation will be the responsibility of the implementing partners supported by the ZSL monitoring and evaluation officer.

The outcome indicators will be evaluated midway through the project and at project end, the output specific indicators will also be monitored as set out in the logframe.

In the final year of the project the CBAPUs and RR network will be monitored, evaluated and any necessary modifications made to ensure they operate effectively. This will establish a model for future adaptive management of these teams.

(249 words)

Total project budget for M&E (this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)	£
Number of days planned for M&E	40

Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E	%
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26. FCO notifications

Please put an X in the box if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the IWT Fund in the host country.

Please indicate whether you have contacted your Foreign Ministry or the local embassy or High Commission (or equivalent) directly to discuss security issues (see Guidance Notes) and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

Yes (no written advice) Yes, advice attached No

27. Certification

On behalf of the trustees/company* of
(*delete as appropriate)

I apply for a grant of £ in respect of **all expenditure** to be incurred during the lifetime of this project based on the activities and dates specified in the above application.

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.

(This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the applicant institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)

- I enclose CVs for project principals and letters of support.
- Our most recent signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed.

Name (block capitals)	DR. GITANJALI BHATTACHARYA
Position in the organisation	Programme Manager – South and Central Asia

Signed

Date:

If this section is incomplete the entire application will be rejected. You must provide a real (not typed) signature. You may include a pdf of the signature page for security reasons if you wish. Please write PDF in the signature section above if you do so.

28. Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you read the Guidance Notes (guidance for applicants, financial information, schedule of terms and conditions)?	X
Have you read, and can you meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund?	X
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	X
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	X
Have you checked that your budget is complete , correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	X
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable, but not the use of a script font)	X
Have you included a 1 page CV for all the Project Staff identified at Question 10, including the Project Leader?	X
Have you included a letter of support from the main partner(s) organisations identified at Question 9?	X
Have you included a signed copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts for the lead organisation?	X
Have you checked the IWT website on GOV.UK immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	X

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on Monday 12 December 2016 to IWT-Fund@LTSI.co.uk using the first few words of the project title **as the subject of your email**. If you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (e.g. whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc.). You are not required to send a hard copy.

DATA PROTECTION ACT 1998: Information supplied in the application form, including personal data, will be shared between the Department and LTS for administration, evaluation and monitoring purposes. Some information, but not personal data, may be used by the Department when publicising the IWT Challenge Fund including project details (usually title, lead organisation, location and total grant value) on the GOV.UK and other websites. Personal data may be used by the Department and/or LTS to maintain and update the IWT Challenge Fund mailing list and to provide information to British Embassies and High Commissions so they are aware of UK Government-funded projects being undertaken in the countries where they are located.

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION REGULATIONS 2004 and the FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT 2000: Information (including personal data) relating to the project or its results may also be released on request, including under the Environmental Information Regulations 2004 and the Freedom of Information Act 2000. However, Defra will not permit any unwarranted breach of confidentiality nor will we act in contravention of our obligations under the Data Protection Act 1998.



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